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WHY!

Woodrow Wilson Should Receive the Undivided Support of Every Jew in America. . . .

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A Symposium of Accomplishments, Appointments, Friendly Acts Performed and Humane Treatment Advocated for the Jewish Race Here and Abroad by the Wilson Administration.



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HOON. WOODROW WILSON
President of the United States.

PREFACE.

Having a competency in a business way, the inspiration of this volume does not come from the alluring promises of any political party, as I am not courting favors from either; but it emanates from a keen sense of gratuity for what has been accomplished, and I submit this acknowledgment without hope of fee or reward save the consciousness that I am aiding and assisting my brethren.

In presenting this to my people I do so with the hope that the many reasons herein advanced why we should support the Wilson Administration in the coming campaign may reach the conscience of those who love and live for the emancipation of the Hebrew race.

Of all nations in ancient times, the Hebrews approached the nearest to the possession of the eternal principles upon which liberty rests. They were made acquainted with the existence and the omnipotence of the Creator. From Him they received the law to be holy and perfect. They rose with David to the heights of penitence and prayer; they lifted their voices with Isaiah in preparing the glory of the Lord; they shouted praises with Daniel in foretelling the endless majesty of His Kingdom. At this latter date, buffeted upon the billows of contemptuous commercialism, yet in fulfillment of the prophecy, they arise equal to the occasion and accept Woodrow Wilson as the Moses to lead the children of Israel from 'neath the yoke of bondage and oppression still bourne in European countries.

With absolute faith, fidelity and love for the man justified by a predicated past, I respectfully dedicate to him this volume.

JOS. A. WILNER.

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Compiled by
JOSEPH A. WILNER
Washington, D. C.
1916.

WHY!

WOODROW WILSON SHOULD RECEIVE THE UNDIVIDED SUPPORT OF EVERY JEW IN AMERICA.

“Take heed to thyself lest thou make a covenant with the inhabitants of the land whither thou goest, lest it be for a snare in the midst of thee”—forewarns the Hebrew law.

The ritual of time-honored customs and obedience to the divine precepts, from which source came the law, presents to the American people the commendable fact that there is no “Jewish Vote.”

The Jews are strictly nonpartisan. Like all intelligent citizens they use decided discretion in selecting their man and vote for the one they believe will serve the country best. Notwithstanding the claims of some petty politicians of a partisan Jewish vote, it is an absolute fact that the Jews stand steadfast, will give their support and always remember their friends more so than any other race or creed, particularly those who have rendered unusual aid and defended their cause.

The famous French attorney, Labori, who defended the cause of the martyred Dreyfus, will forever remain immortal. Count Tolstoi and Gorky, occasional defenders of Jewry in Russia, are recalled with admiration and gratitude. The illustrious Pontiffs, Pope Innocent II, Alexander III and Clement VI, who interceded for the Jews throughout their Pontifical careers in Spain, Germany and France, and defended and protected them during the darks days of barbarity, prejudice and persecution, covering a period of years—their benevolent attitude toward the members of the Jewish faith will always live in the hearts of the Hebrew race with loving reverence.

Likewise the name of Woodrow Wilson will forever be a household word with every Jew throughout the entire world as the emancipator of the children of Israel. This assertion is not a mere prediction or a prophecy—it is based on actual deeds performed in the recent past. More was done in the past three-and-a-half years for distressed Jews abroad by President Wilson and his administration than all the relief combined during the prior sixteen years, which is the object of this pamphlet: to familiarize the Jews with the assistance

rendered to their oppressed brethren wherever possible by the man now before you, of whom it is your sacred duty to continue him in the place where his scholarly attainments and gentlemanly principles will redound to your pride and prestige in the days to come.

Much more is yet to be done. The opportune time for greater accomplishments are at hand. The 1916 Democratic Platform proclaims: **“At the earliest practical opportunity our country should strive earnestly for peace among the warring nations of Europe and seek to bring about the adoption of the fundamental principles of justice and humanity, that all men shall enjoy equality of right and freedom from discrimination in the land wherein they dwell.”**

Our brethren are subjected to cruel oppression and horrible persecution in some of the belligerent countries, particularly Russia, where their sufferings have reached the climax during the present war; consequently at the close of the war, when Peace Treaties are to be signed, where can we find a more courageous man, a more determined man, a man of deep scholarship and reserved force, a lover of peace, justice and humanity to intercede in behalf of our cause and solicitate with the powers for the emancipation of the Jews from their plight and secure them equal rights, than our President and President-to-be, Woodrow Wilson—loyal to his pledges, the redeemer of his party's promises, the Prince of Peace, the Friend of the Jews.

NO TREATY WITH RUSSIA UNLESS DISCRIMINATION AGAINST JEWISH CITIZENS CEASE.

July 3rd, 1912, the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore adopted a plank, as follows: "We commend the patriotism of the Democratic members of the Senate and House of Representatives which compelled the termination of the Russian treaty of 1832, and we pledge ourselves anew to preserve the sacred rights of American citizenship at home and abroad.

"No treaty should receive the sanction of our Government which does not recognize the equality of all our citizens irrespective of race or creed, and which does not expressly guarantee the fundamental right of expatriation. The constitutional right of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country, is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government both for himself and his property."

Has the Administration lived up to this plank? It has. In spite of the powerful influence brought to bear by large commercial interests and a subsidized press here and abroad which urged that steps be taken for the negotiation of a new treaty with Russia, without paying any heed to the Passport question, giving as their reason for such stand the resumption of a large export trade, President Wilson remained firm and loyal to his pledge.

It has been and will be his purpose to see that no treaty shall be ratified by the United States with any foreign country unless discrimination against the Jews cease.

**PRESIDENT WILSON GUARANTEES CIVIL RIGHTS
FOR 250,000 JEWS TRANSFERRED FROM UNDER
THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT TO THE EXTENDED
BOUNDARIES OF SERVIA, GREECE AND BULGARIA.**

The war in the Balkan peninsular, which began in October, 1912, and concluded in August, 1913, has resulted in the cession of an immense region formerly belonging to the Ottoman Empire, to the Balkan States. In this conquered territory over a quarter of a million Jews, exiled by Spain in 1492, had been residing for more than 400 years, reasonably free from harsh discrimination.

The American Jewry feeling most deeply concerned over the lot which may have befallen these Turkish citizens under their new sovereigns, being mindful that the Greek Orthodox Church, which is so notoriously hostile to the Jews in Russia, is practically the predominating church in the Balkan States, endeavored to safeguard their positions by having representatives of the American Jewish Committee appeal to President Wilson to use his good offices in an effort to secure the insertion of a clause in the Treaty of London and Bucharest to insure full civil and religious liberty to all inhabitants, without distinction as to race or creed.

President Wilson became deeply interested in the matter and promised to give the subject his earnest consideration and act at the opportune time. Accordingly, the State Department instructed the American Ambassador at London to express to the British foreign office, the head of which was the chairman of the Conference of Ambassadors of the European powers, to wit: That the United States would regard with satisfaction any agreement that might ultimately be concluded in regard to the settlement of the affairs in the Balkan Peninsular of a provision assuring the full enjoyment of religious and civil liberty to the inhabitants of the territory in question without distinction of race or creed.

The American Ministers accredited to Greece and Montenegro, and to Bulgaria, Serbia and Roumania was also instructed to make similar requests of their governments as well as the delegates of all countries participating in the Peace Conference at Bucharest—to include in the Treaty of

Peace a special provision guaranteeing to all inhabitants of the annexed territory full rights of citizenship without distinction to race or creed.

The earnest efforts of President Wilson is most noteworthy and will forever remain in the hearts and history of the Jews as having been successful in safeguarding the liberty of 250,000 of their people in according them the full enjoyment of civil rights and religious freedom.

PRESIDENT WILSON VETOED THE BURNETT IMMIGRATION BILL ON ACCOUNT OF THE LITERACY TEST, JANUARY 28, 1915.

Extracts from a letter written by President Wilson (then Governor Wilson) to Dr. Cyrus Adler, showing his attitude towards immigration:

“This country can afford to use and should give opportunity to every man and woman of sound morals, sound mind, and sound body who comes in good faith to spend his or her energies in our life, and I should certainly be inclined, so far as I am concerned, to scrutinize very jealously any restrictions that would limit that principle in practice.”

Below we print the literacy clause of the Burnett Bill, restricting immigration, which was vetoed by President Wilson:

“The following persons shall also be excluded from admission thereto: All aliens over sixteen years of age, physically capable of reading, who can not read the English language, or some other language or dialect, including Hebrew or Yiddish: Provided, That any admissible alien or any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted, or any citizen of the United States, may bring in or send for his father or grandfather, over fifty-five years of age; his wife, his mother, his grandmother, or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not; and such relative shall be permitted to enter. That for the purpose of ascertaining whether aliens can read, the immigrant inspectors shall furnish with slips, of uniform size, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, each containing not less than thirty nor more than forty words in ordinary use, printed in plainly legible type in some one of the various languages and dialects of immigrants. Each alien may designate the particular language or dialects in which he desires the examination to be made, and shall be required to read the words printed on the slip in such language or dialect.”

In vetoing this measure, President Wilson said:

“Restrictions like these, adopted earlier in our history as a Nation, would very materially have altered the course and

cooled the humane ardors of our politics. The right of political asylum has brought to this country many a man of noble character and elevated purpose who was marked as an outlaw in his own less fortunate land, and who has yet become an ornament to our citizenship and to our public councils. The children and compatriots of these illustrious Americans must stand amazed to see the representatives of their Nation now resolved, in the fullness of our own National strength and at the maturity of our great institutions to risk turning such men back from our shores without test of quality or purpose. It is difficult for me to believe that the full effect of this feature of the bill was realized when it was framed and adopted, and it is impossible for me to assent to it in the form which it is here cast.

“The literacy test and the tests that accompany it constitute an even more radical change in the policy of the Nation. Hitherto we have generously kept our doors open to all who were not unfitted by reason of disease or incapacity for self-support or such personal records and antecedents as were likely to make them a menace to our peace and order or to the wholesome and essential relationships of life. In this bill it is proposed to turn away from tests of character and of quality and impose tests which exclude and restrict, for the new tests here embodied are not tests of quality or of character or of personal fitness, but tests of opportunity. Those who come to seek opportunity are not to be admitted unless they have already had one of the chief of the opportunities they seek, the opportunity of education. The object of such provisions is restriction, not selection.”

President Wilson vetoing the bill was an act for which the Jews in particular should forever feel grateful. Had this bill become a law it would have worked considerable hardship upon the immigrant and would have debarred a great number of literates in spite of the fact that 85 per cent of the Jewish immigrants can read Hebrew or Yiddish. Fifteen per cent of the literate class at least, being agitated and in an excitable state of mind, would have become confused and fail to pass the test, the penalty for which would have been deportation.

As a rule the Jewish immigrant, fleeing from a country

where he is constantly aggrandized by carpet-baggers and freebooters from the highest government official down to the petty police officer, with thoughts of loved ones behind, in most cases destitute, suffer a mental agony that wholly unfits one for an educational test of any description, to say nothing of the horrors experienced crossing the border (especially from Russia) which fills one with despair.

It is hardly fair to subject an immigrant to a rigid examination, unless he is in a composed state of mind, cool and collected.

The Jewish immigrant upon reaching our shores, after experiencing the rudeness of steamship agents, lingering in port for weeks prior to the ship's departure, suffering the hardships of a steerage, cognizant of the possibility of being refused to land, doubtful as to his relatives or friends' ability to meet him, reach the immigration inspector in a state of mental aberration that completely unfits him for any test whatever, though he may be everything desired of one agreeable as a citizen. Such conditions are responsible for at least 15 per cent of our brethren failing to satisfy our immigration officers, and consequently deported, while in every other respect they are desirable.

This document is of further importance to the Jews because of the contents therein, and the reasons cited by the President for vetoing the bill are facts concerning and alluding to the Jews only, wherein he said:

“For the new tests here embodied are not tests of quality or of character or of personal fitness, but tests of opportunity. Those who come to seek opportunity are not to be admitted unless they have already had one of the chief opportunities they seek—the opportunity of education,” which is aimed with reference to the Jews who are denied the right of education in some of the lands from whence they come.



HON. ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

WHAT THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION DID FOR THE JEWS OF PALESTINE.

(Data furnished by the State Department, upon request, June 26, 1916.)

Among the first to suffer from the gigantic struggle now raging in Europe were the Jews of Palestine. The greater part of them being dependent upon the benevolence of their co-religionists in Europe for their maintenance. With the outbreak of the war, not only was their source of supply simultaneously cut off, thus affecting their economical condition, but the Turkish program adopted for the consolidation of the Empire included a mandate that all Jewish subjects of the countries at war with Turkey must, within a short specified period, be deported or expelled.

The expulsion began in October, 1914, by debarring and exiling three hundred and fifty unfortunate Jewish families, compelling them to return to Russia. The Colonists, most of whom were not Turkish subjects, have suffered from violence, pillage and incendiarism, leaving entire communities in misery, famine and destitution.

A great calamity to befall Israel in the land of their fathers! The cry of distress reached the ears of the American Ambassador, the great philanthropist, Henry Morgenthau, and like Queen Esther who hurried to the Persian King, risking her life in order to save her people from destruction, he hastened and appeared before the Turkish Ministry and demanded in the name of his Government that the atrocities committed upon the defenseless Jews be stopped, and further pleaded with the Government not to expel Russian Jews, but, instead, allow them to become Turkish citizens.

Accordingly, on November 26, 1914, the State Department at Washington received assurances from the Turkish Government that it would not expel the alien Jews from her domain, but would permit them to become naturalized Turkish citizens, and that the officials in charge of the territory where outrages occurred had been punished by removal.

The State Department informed the American Jewish Relief Committee that 6,000 foreign Jewish refugees were being provided with transportation to Alexandria, Egypt,

on the U. S. S. Tennessee, and that large numbers are expected, all of whom are in destitute condition, and that funds for their relief were urgently needed. The American Ambassador, Henry Morgenthau, cabled to the Committee that \$50,000 be forwarded to him immediately for the relief of starving Jews of Palestine.

During January and the early part of February, 1915, the U. S. S. Tennessee was busily engaged in transporting Jews from Jaffa to Alexandria. On February 18, 1915, Captain Benton C. Decker, commanding officer of the Tennessee, reported (in part) as follows, relative to the landing of the refugees at Alexandria and the reception given to the Tennessee at that place:

"1. On arriving inside the breakwater at Alexandria on February 17th, it was apparent that there was on foot an effort to render the ship honors by the Jewish community. Numbers of Jews were on the breakwater and cheered the ship as she passed, also a number of boats were filled with Jews and officials having duty in connection with the refugees. A moving picture machine was in operation on one of the boats taking a picture of the ship as she moved through the water.

"2. Upon securing to the buoy, Mr. Hornblower, representing the Interior Department, came on board with the committee and stated that he wanted to take pictures of the refugees and their disembarkment and other objects that would be of interest to the people here and in other parts of the world, showing what the Tennessee was doing. This privilege I was glad to accord Mr. Hornblower, with the understanding, however, that a copy of all pictures should be given the ship for the Navy Department, which he readily consented to do.

"3. The Jewish Relief Committee came on board and their representative stated that they desired to present to the ship, for the officers and crew, a testimonial of their appreciation of the work done in transporting the refugees. On account of the limited time that they had to prepare this testimonial, and the fact that the ship might never return to Alexandria, they requested that I give them an opportunity during the evening to present it formally to the ship. About ten members of the Committee came on board about



HON. JOSEPHUS DANIELS
Secretary of the Navy.

8 o'clock and were assembled in the Admiral's cabin with such officers as were on board. It was my intention to have received it on the quarter-deck in the presence of the officers and crew, but on account of the lateness of the hour the ceremony had to take place in the cabin.

"4. The testimonial was in the shape of a silver tablet of about $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, mounted on a black marble slab 13 by 17 inches. The chief Rabbi of Alexandria presented the tablet with a few remarks in French as to the gratitude of the refugees and the Committee for the work that the Tennessee had done, and that the remembrance of it would long remain in the minds of the Jewish people, both by those who had been benefited by the work and by the Jews as a race. To this I replied, in the name of the officers and crew of the ship, that the acceptance of the testimonial was a great pleasure; that the work done by the Tennessee was such that we could not take any of their gratitude to ourselves personally, though it undoubtedly meant much extra work and trouble for the officers and crew. I wanted all the refugees to know, and the Jewish Committee to inform them, that their gratitude was due to the people of the United States, who stood, in this time of great turmoil and upheaval, for the interests of humanity. That, in our work, we had been constrained by the knowledge that the people of the United States desired such efforts made by their representatives, wherever they might be. Later I had the pleasure of showing the chief Rabbi about the ship and pointing out to him the organization that we had followed in assigning the refugees to quarters on the ship, and he expressed himself as very much pleased with the manner in which they had been cared for and the kindness of their treatment.

"5. During the evening the French Consul called on board officially, to express his thanks for the treatment that had been accorded French citizens, and to inform me that he had reported the work done by the Tennessee to his government and that he had been directed to extend to me the thanks of the French Government for the work done by the Tennessee. I informed him that I would report the matter to the Government, and I knew that the Government would be pleased at the recognition of the work done by the Tennessee. He remained on board and was present at the presentation of the testimonial by the Committee."

During the summer of 1915, a serious question arose as to what could be done for a large number of Jewish refugees who had gathered at or near the various Turkish seaports, as the Egyptian Government refused to permit any more to be brought to Egypt and the Turkish Government threatened to have these Jews placed in internment camps unless they left Turkey immediately. Finally, arrangements were effected by the American Ambassador at Constantinople, Henry Morgenthau, under which these refugees were permitted to go to Crete, and on August 26th the work of transporting these people was begun by the U. S. S. Chester which sailed from Beirut on that date. The Chester was assisted in this work by the U. S. S. Des Moines and by the middle of September all the remaining Jewish refugees had been transported to Crete.

Relief Ships to Palestine.

On November 6, 1914, Mr. Glazebrook, the American Consul at Jerusalem, cabled to the Department, through the American Embassy at Constantinople, that the situation arising out of the war prevented remittances being sent from Europe for the Jews in Palestine, that the extent of the suffering among the poorer members of this race was without precedent, and that even the prosperous farmers and planters were destitute because of the lack of an outlet for their products. The Consul concluded with an appeal to the citizens of the United States to render all possible assistance towards the relief of the extreme destitution prevalent in Palestine.

The Department at once communicated the contents of this cablegram to Mr. Louis Marshall, President of the American Jewish Committee, who in reply requested the Department to inform him "whether protection from belligerent nations can be assured for food shipped to Palestine, including assurances from Turkey against requisitionment by it of cargo when delivered."

In order to obtain the information requested by Mr. Marshall, the following cablegram was sent by the Department on December 5, 1914, to the American Ambassador at Constantinople:

"American Jewish Committee is considering advisability



HON. HENRY MORGANTHEAU
Former Ambassador to Turkey.

of sending ship with provisions for relief of destitute of Palestine. Please ascertain from Turkish Government whether it will grant permission for supplies to be landed in Palestine and distributed under American supervision, and whether it will guarantee not to requisition said supplies. An early reply is requested."

The Department also sent the following telegram to the American Ambassadors at London and Paris:

Please ascertain from foreign office whether (British or French) Government will grant free passage from America or neutral port to some port in Palestine of ship or food and other supplies furnished by the American Jewish Committee for the destitute of Palestine, these supplies to be distributed under the supervision of Americans."

After considerable negotiation, the necessary consent was obtained from the British and French Governments, and also satisfactory guarantees from the Turkish Government. The Turkish Government later agreed to exempt the relief supplies sent to Palestine from the payment of custom duties.

The question of securing a proper ship to transport the relief supplies to Palestine was for a time a matter of great difficulty. The problem was finally solved by Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy Department, who gave to the Jewish Relief Committee space on the U. S. Collier, Vulcan, which sailed from Philadelphia for Syrian ports on March 14, 1915.

Mr. Lewis H. Levin, of Baltimore, was sent with the Vulcan by the American Jewish Relief Committee to aid in the distribution of the food. He was also appointed a Special Agent by the Department for this purpose. A full description of the work of distributing the relief supplies on the Vulcan is contained in a report, dated July 25, 1915, from Mr. Levin to the Department. The report is as follows:

"In Jaffa there was a prolonged negotiation with the authorities in reference to the waiving of the duty on the cargo, and this matter was finally settled through the valuable assistance of Ambassador Morgenthau, with whom communication was had by telegraph.

"On May 6, the unloading of the Vulcan by lighters was begun, and this took several days, and it took a number of days in addition to haul the supplies by donkey from the Custom House to the stores prepared to receive them.

"As the distribution of the supplies was to be under the control of the American Consul at Jerusalem, Dr. Glazebrook took an active part in arranging for the landing of the cargo without duty, and also in the appointment of committees of Moslems, Jews and Christians who were to make the actual distribution. These committees were constituted either by him or with approval, and they will attend to the actual distribution, Dr. Glazebrook, however, maintaining supervision over them and having the final authority in all matters involved.

"A concession was also gotten from the railroad which used to run between Jerusalem and Jaffa. A good deal of transportation will have to be done either by donkey or camel. Owing to the number of camels required by the military authorities, transportation presents unusual difficulties.

"The American Consul at Jerusalem is prepared to distribute any funds that may be sent him, whether for particular individuals or institutions, or for general relief. He has this work well systematized and is willing and able to take charge of any relief funds that may be sent."

Medical Supplies for Palestine.

June, 1915, Henry Morgenthau, American Ambassador at Constantinople, at the request of the State Department, purchased a supply of quinine and forwarded it by the U. S. S. Tennessee to the health bureau at Jerusalem. Later in the year the Department, at the request of the American Consul at Jerusalem, arranged for the shipment to that place of a supply of anti-meningitis serum from the Rockefeller Institute for Medical research.

Transmission of Funds for Relief of Jews in Palestine and Other Portions of Turkey.

An important part of the work of the Department in behalf of members of the Jewish race has consisted largely in the transmission of funds to, and for the relief of, members of this race in Palestine and in various other sections of the Turkish Empire. On account of the many difficulties

and obstacles imposed by the war, the Department has been obliged to resort to various methods and expedients to secure the transmission and delivery of these funds. A large part of these funds were transmitted through American Ambassador Henry Morgenthau at Constantinople; but on several occasions it was found necessary to use the U. S. S. Tennessee and the U. S. S. North Carolina to transport money from Alexandria, Egypt, and other places, to Palestine.

The United States Government has not restricted its activities in this line to the transmission of funds from this country, but has likewise been ready to assist in the transmission of funds raised in other countries for the benefit of the Jews of Palestine.

The State Department instructed the American consulate at Alexandria to act as a depositary and distribution agency for Americans who desire to send money to their relatives in Palestine.

In February, 1916, space on the U. S. S. Collier, Sterling, was given the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews suffering through the war, and to the American Red Cross, for the transportation of medical supplies intended for the Jewish hospitals in Jerusalem.

Petroleum and Other Supplies for Palestine Colonists.

A prolonged effort was made by the Department to secure the consent of the various belligerent governments for the introduction of petroleum into Palestine to be distributed among the orange and grape growers of the region. On April 7, 1915, cablegrams were sent, upon request of Mr. Brandeis and Rabbi Wise, to the American Ambassadors at London, Paris, Constantinople and Berlin, instructing the two former to endeavor to secure the consent of the government to which they were accredited, to the introduction into Palestine of twenty thousand cases of petroleum to be distributed to orange growers through the American consular representatives, and instructing the two latter to attempt to secure guarantees from the Turkish and German governments that no part of such shipment should be requisitioned for military or other purposes.

**REFUGEES SUBSISTED BY THE NAVY DEPARTMENT
IN CONNECTION WITH RELIEF WORK IN MEDITER-
RANEAN WATERS SINCE AUGUST 1, 1914, AS FOL-
LOWS:**

(Data furnished by the Navy Department, upon request, June 26, 1916.)

Ship.	Period Subsisted.	No. of Refugees.
MEMPHIS—	Sept. 3 to 7, 1914, inc.	500 (estimated)
	Dec. 26 to 29, 1914, inc.....	500 (estimated)
	Part of Jan. 29 and 30, 1915....	26
	Part of Jan. 14 and 15, 1915...	663
	Part of Jan. 18 and 19, 1915...1364	
	Part of Jan. 29 and 30, 1915...1027	
	Part of Feb. 16 and 17, 1915....	674
CAESAR—	Part of July 21 to 23, 1915, inc..	304
<hr style="width: 10%; margin-right: auto;"/>		
Total.....		5058

SHIPMENTS:

About Mar. 14, 1915, by Vulcan from Philadelphia, about 925 tons Jewish Relief Stores (flour, rice, beans, etc.) shipped by Jewish Relief Association for distribution to needy Jews in Palestine, to be landed at Jaffa.

About March 14, 1915, by Vulcan, \$25,000 to American Consul in Jerusalem for the Commissary of the Holy Lands (expenses of convent of St. Zavior, Jerusalem).

In November, 1915, about one million Christmas presents for children in the various belligerent countries of Europe.

In February, 1916, 60,000 lbs. Passover cakes, from Louis S. Gottlieb, Field Secretary, Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society of America, Washington, D. C., for Alexandria, Egypt.

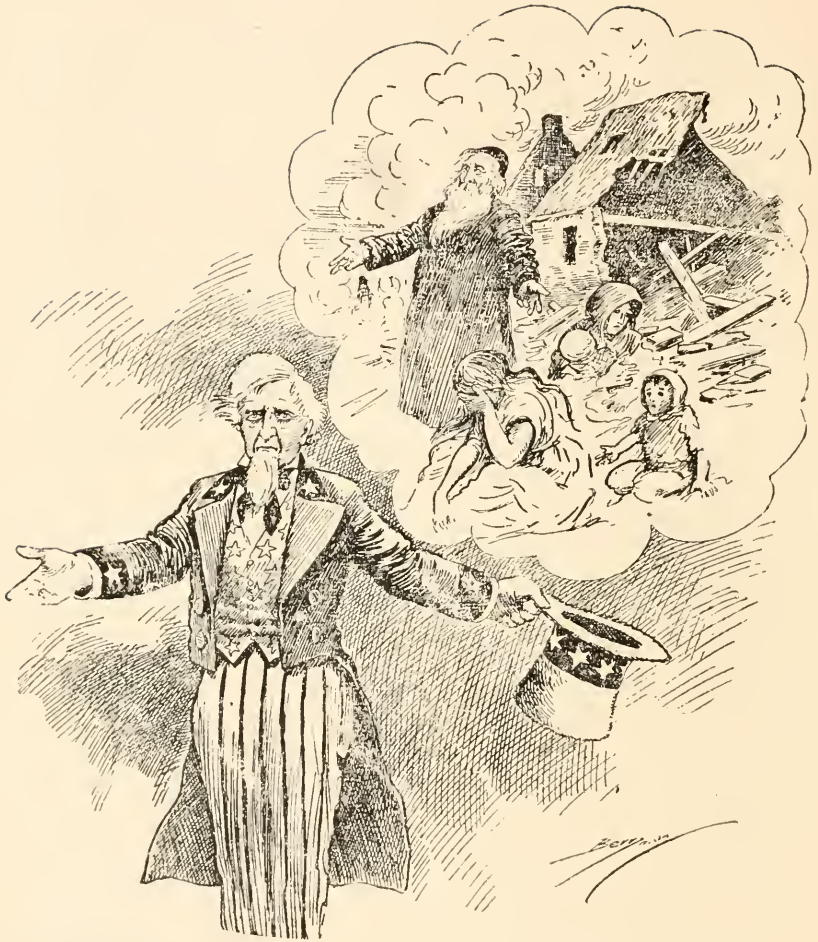
In June, 1915, by Chester, 1200 lbs. Absorbent Cotton for Syrian Protestant College Hospital, Beirut, Syria.

WHAT THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION HAS ENDEAVORED TO DO FOR THE JEWS OF POLAND AND RUSSIA.

The United States Government has endeavored on many occasions to assist the Jews in Poland and Russia, equally with those of Palestine and in other parts of Turkey, but alas, there is between these two countries a great difference in the situations which handicapped the United States Government from exercising its benevolent attitude towards the Jews of Russia. In the first place there is a greater number of Consular Officers in Turkey which made it possible for these officials to be in closer touch with local conditions throughout the Empire, and keep our Government informed of prevailing conditions, while there are only a few American Consuls in Russia. Again the existence of extra territorial rights in Turkey gives the American Government much greater rights than we have ever enjoyed in Russia.

Furthermore, the abrogation of the Treaty of 1832 with Russia, placed the administration to a still greater disadvantage to be able to do anything for our afflicted brethren in Russia, however the United States has been continually endeavoring, by appealing to the sense of humanity of the principal belligerent powers of Europe to bring about an agreement under which relief supplies can be sent to the distressed and starving Jews of Poland, and their efforts will be crowned with success in the near future. The State Department has given assistance on numerous occasions to the American Jewish Committee and to the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, who have been engaged in relief work in Russia and Galicia. Whether in transmission of funds to the thousands of destitute and homeless people, or as to inquiries of the whereabouts and welfare of many Jews who have their relatives in this country.

The United States Government is ever on the alert for the welfare of the Russian Jews who have suffered from the great war more than any other people, whose cry of despair has touched the hearts of all Americans and who have contributed nobly towards the cause of the down-trodden upon the call for aid issued by our great President.



Courtesy Evening Star.

Uncle Sam Responds to the Aid of the Jewish War Sufferers.

PRESIDENT CALLS UPON THE COUNTRY TO GIVE AID TO SUFFERING JEWS.

President Wilson issued (January 11, 1916) a proclamation, calling upon the people of the country to contribute to the relief of the millions of suffering Jews in the war regions of Europe, fixing January 27, 1916, as the day for making contributions. It follows:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, I have received from the Senate of the United States a resolution, passed January 6, 1916, reading as follows:

“Whereas in the various countries now engaged in war there are nine millions of Jews, the great majority of whom are destitute of food, shelter and clothing; and

Whereas the people of the United States of America have learned with sorrow of this terrible plight of millions of human beings and have most generously responded to the cry of help whenever such an appeal has reached them; therefore, be it

“Resolved, That in view of the misery, wretchedness and hardships which these nine millions of Jews are suffering, the President of the United States respectfully asked to designate a day on which the citizens of this country may give the expression to their sympathy by contributing to the funds now being raised for the relief of the Jews in the war zones; and

Whereas I feel confident that the people of the United States will be moved to aid the war-stricken people of a race which has given the United States so many worthy citizens:

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in compliance with the suggestion of the Senate thereof, do appoint and proclaim January 27, 1916, as a day upon which the people of the United States may make such contributions as they feel disposed for the aid of the stricken Jewish people.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

Contributions may be addressed to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., which will care for their proper distribution.

(Seal.)

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

“PALESTINE FOR THE JEWS”

Memorial Sent to President Wilson Asks for Conference of Powers to Arrange for Permanent Political Home.—Prominent Signers.

A memorial, petitioning President Wilson to use his good offices to intercede with the governments of Europe for an international conference that will consider the conditions of the Jews and their right to a protected political home in Palestine, has been submitted to the President by William E. Blackstone, of Los Angeles, California. This memorial was unanimously adopted at the recent convention of the Presbyterian General Assembly at Atlantic City and has had the approval and endorsement of eminent statesmen, clergymen, philanthropists, financiers, business and professional men throughout the land.

It is believed by Mr. Blackstone, who has long been a staunch friend of the Jews, that the imminent outcome of the present great cataclysm abroad is a most opportune time for the calling of such a conference of the Powers with a view to making some satisfactory arrangement for the permanent re-settlement of the Jews in the Holy Land. The text of the present memorial follows:

MEMORIAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

“Whereas, the civilized world seeks some feasible method of relieving the persecuted Jew; and

“Whereas, we recognize the difficulty of harmonizing the widely divergent races of the multitudinous population of Russia and other nations; and

“Whereas, the governments of these nations should properly resent any foreign interference with their internal affairs; and

“Whereas, each of many nations can consistently point to the others as evidence that the Jews are not in its dominion alone oppressed and slaughtered; and

“Whereas, the Jewish question is world-wide and demands an international remedy; and

“Whereas, the environment of the Jew is so fraught with

alarming danger in many quarters of the world that humanity and the Golden Rule demand speedy action; and

“Whereas, the Jews, when expelled from Spain, were given an asylum in Turkey and have, since then, until the breaking out of the present unprecedented war, received such comparatively kind treatment in the Sultan’s dominions as to give assurance that some satisfactory arrangement can now be made for their permanent re-settlement in Palestine; and

“Whereas, a memorial copy of which is attached hereto, was presented by Mr. Wm. E. Blackstone in 1891, to Hon. Benjamin Harrison, then President of the United States, entitled ‘What shall be done for the Russian Jews?’ in which it was prayed that the good offices of this Government might be used to intercede with the Governments of Europe for an international conference to consider the condition of the Jews and their right to a home in Palestine; and

“Whereas, the remarkable endorsement of the Memorial by eminent statesmen, clergymen, philanthropists, financiers, the religious and secular press of our country, as well as our most prominent citizens, cannot fail to emphasize the wisdom of the plan proposed; and

“Whereas, the records of the State Department at Washington, since the presentation of said memorial evidence the development of a remarkably benign activity on the part of our Government in behalf of the Jews; and

“Whereas, we deem the imminent outcome of the present sad and destructive war a most opportune time for calling such an international conference of the powers:

“Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, representative individuals, societies, organizations and public officers in the United States, most respectfully commend the Memorial aforesaid, and the attached letter of presentation and documents attached and pertaining thereto, to the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and officers of our Government, for consideration of the action therein prayed, and such measures as may be deemed wise and best for the permanent relief of the Jews.”

May 8, 1916.

President Wilson was deeply interested in this memorial and promised to give his earnest consideration at the opportune time.



HON. LOUIS D. BRANDIES
Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court.

THE NOMINATION OF LOUIS D. BRANDIES AS ASSOCIATE JUSTICE TO THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT RAISED THE IRE OF THE BIG INTERESTS AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

The appointment of the Hon. Louis D. Brandies—the great leader of his race, Zionist, the Idealist, whose loyalty and devotion to his brethren is unalloyed, whose activities into the Jewish welfare are marked with zeal and sincerity—to the highest judicial tribunal in the world, has incurred the wrath of the privilege class of the big interests against the President.

The fight waged against Mr. Brandies' confirmation, which has been conducted with bitterness and passion, was merely the under current working against and aimed at President Wilson. Had the opposition succeeded in preventing the confirmation, Mr. Brandies having come out unscathed from the scrutinizing investigation, his character without a flaw, publicly and privately would have been bigger and stronger as a public man and a jurist, to say nothing of having received the distinction and singular honor of the appointment having been made by one of the greatest Presidents of the United States. The eloquent eulogy, the tribute paid by the President to him, would suffice to more than offset his rejection by the Senate.

But President Wilson, more than any one else, would have felt the keenness of disappointment. He would have felt doubly hurt. The triumph of his antagonists, the leaders of reaction and prejudice whose purpose it would be to check progress and give reform a set-back would have been accomplished; besides losing such a valuable addition to the Supreme Court bench. The President knew that he would subject himself to criticism and be censured by the big interests for nominating a Jew as Associate Justice to the United States Supreme Court; but desiring to serve his country best he has shown rare courage and selected an eminent master of law as well as a man of marked ability, and did not allow race prejudice to effect his naming of Louis D. Brandies.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIBUTE TO BRANDIES.

(In response to a request by Senator C. A. Culberson, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, President Wilson has sent the following letter, giving his reasons for nominating Louis D. Brandies, of Boston, for Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.)

I am very much obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to make clear to the Judiciary Committee my reasons for nominating Mr. Louis D. Brandies to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court of the United States, created by the death of Mr. Justice Lamar, for I am profoundly interested in the confirmation of the appointment by the Senate.

There is probably no more important duty imposed upon the President in connection with the general Administration of the Government than that of naming members of the Supreme Court; and I need hardly tell you that I named Mr. Brandies as a member of that great tribunal only because I knew him to be singularly qualified by learning, by gifts, and by character for the position.

Many charges have been made against Mr. Brandeis. The report of your sub-committee has already made it plain to you and to the country at large how unfounded those charges were. They threw a great deal more light upon the character and motives with whom they originated than upon the qualifications of Mr. Brandies. I myself looked into them three years ago when I desired to make Mr. Brandies a member of my cabinet, and found that they proceeded for the most part from those who hated Mr. Brandies because he had refused to be serviceable to them in the promotion of their own selfish interests, and from those whom they had prejudiced and misled. The propaganda in this matter has been very extraordinary and very distressing to those who love fairness and value the dignity of the great professions.

I perceived from the first that the charges were intrinsically incredible by any one who had really known Mr. Brandies. I have known him. I have tested him by seeking his advice upon some of the most difficult and perplexing public questions about which it was necessary for me to form judg-

ment. I have dealt with him in matters where nice questions and the public benefit, were involved. In every matter in of honor and fair play, as well as large questions of justice which I have made test of his judgment and point of view, I have received from him counsel singularly enlightening, singularly clear-sighted and judicial, and, above all, full of moral stimulation. He is a friend of all just men and a lover of the right, and he knows more than how to talk about the right—he knows how to set it forward in the face of its enemies. I knew from direct personal knowledge of the man what I was doing when I named him for the highest and most responsible tribunal of the nation.

Of his extraordinary ability as a lawyer, no man who is competent to judge can speak with anything but the highest admiration. You will remember that in the opinion of the late Chief Justice Fuller he was the ablest man who ever appeared before the Supreme Court of the United States. He is also, the Chief Justice added, absolutely fearless in the discharge of his duties.

Those who have resorted to him for assistance in settling great industrial disputes can testify to his fairness and love of justice. In the troublesome controversies between the garment workers and manufactures of New York City, for example, he gave a truly remarkable proof of his judicial temperament and had what must have been the great satisfaction of rendering decisions which both sides were willing to accept as disinterested and even-handed.

Mr. Brandies has rendered many notable services to the City and State with which his professional life has been identified. He successfully directed the difficult campaign which resulted in obtaining cheaper gas for the City of Boston. It was chiefly under his guidance and through his efforts that legislation was secured in Massachusetts which authorized savings banks to issue insurance policies for small sums at much reduced rates. And some gentlemen who tried very hard to obtain control by the Boston elevated railway company of the subways of the city for a period of ninety-nine years can probably testify as to his ability as the people's advocate, when public interests call for an effective champion. He rendered those services without compensation, and earned, whether he got it or not, gratitude of every citizen of the State and city he served.

These are but a few of the services of this kind he has freely rendered. It will hearten friends of community and public rights throughout the country to see his quality signally recognized by his elevation to the Supreme Bench. For the whole country is aware of his quality, and is interested in this appointment.

I did not, in making choice of Mr. Brandies, ask for or depend on "endorsements." I acted upon public knowledge and personal acquaintance with the man, and preferred to name a lawyer for this great office whose abilities and character were so widely recognized that he needed no endorsement. I did, however, personally consult many men in whose judgment I had great confidence, and, am happy to say, was supported in my selection by the voluntary recommendation of the Attorney-General of the United States, who urged Mr. Brandies upon my consideration independently of any suggestion from me.

Let me say by way of summing up, my dear Senator, that I nominated Mr. Brandies for the Supreme Court because it was, and is, my deliberate judgment that, of all the men now at the bar whom it has been my privilege to observe, test, and know, he is exceptionally qualified. I cannot speak too highly of his impartial, impersonal, orderly, and constructive mind, his rare analytical powers, his deep human sympathy, his profound acquaintance with the historical roots of our institutions and insight into their spirit, or of the many evidences he has given of being imbued to the very heart with our American ideals of justice and equality of opportunity; of his knowledge of modern economic conditions and of the way they bear upon the masses of the people; or of his genius in getting persons to unite in common and harmonious action and look with frank and kindly eyes into each other's minds, who had before been heated antagonists. This friend of justice and of men will ornament the high court of which we are justly proud.

I am glad to have had the opportunity to pay this tribute of admiration and of confidence; and I beg that your committee will accept this nomination as coming from me quick with a sense of public obligation and responsibility.

WOODROW WILSON.



HON. WILLIAM B. WILSON
Secretary of Labor.

DEEDS PERFORMED BY WM. B. WILSON, SECRETARY OF LABOR, IN BEHALF OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS.

(Data furnished by the Dept. of Labor, upon request, June 26, 1916.)

Wm. B. Wilson, the coal miner, who began work in the mines when but nine years old, an immigrant himself, has always displayed sympathy with the Jewish immigrants. When aliens are adjudged to be deported by the special board of inquiry and appeals are taken to the Secretary of Labor, Mr. Wilson has never failed to give the immigrant all the chances that the law may allow to admit them within our borders. In some particular instances, where political refugees were concerned, and if returned back to their country their life would be in danger, the Secretary has always granted them the freedom to land.

During the period of the European War, from August 1, 1914, to June 30, 1916, approximately 30,000 Jewish immigrants arrived in the United States applying for admission. The statistics show that about 61 per cent of this number were excluded from admission by the immigration authorities for the reason that they fell within the class of aliens excluded from admission as provided in the immigration law. A large proportion of the whole number of Jewish arrivals came from Russia. The balance came from Austria, Greece and Turkey. Most of the aliens who were rejected fell within the excluded class known as "Persons likely to become public charges." The ultimate decision as to whether the aliens are likely to become public charges rests with the Secretary of Labor on appeal from the excluding decision of the Board of Special Inquiry. In passing upon the appeals of these excluded Jewish aliens, the Secretary, rather than force them to return to countries that are engaged in, and devastated by the great war, especially the Russian Jewish immigrants, to whom it would mean imprisonment for life, exile to Siberia, or court-martialed, the Secretary ordered their admission unconditionally.

APPOINTMENTS OF HONOR TO JEWS BY PRESIDENT
WILSON.

BINNARD, JOSEPH, Butte, Mont., appointed by President, United States Land Registrar of Montana, January, 1914.

DINKELSPIEL, HENRY G. W., San Francisco, Cal., appointed consul for Siam, July 28, 1913.

DOCKWEILER, ISADORE B., Los Angeles, Cal., appointed by President, member Board of Indian Commissioners, December, 1913.

LEDERER, EPHRIAM, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed by President, Collector of Internal Revenue for First District of Philadelphia, November 3, 1913.

MORGENTHAU, HENRY, New York City, appointed by President, Ambassador to Turkey, August, 1913.

MORRIS, IRA NELSON, Chicago, Ill., appointed Special Commissioner to Italy in behalf of Panama Exposition, November, 1913; appointed Ambassador to Sweden.

PRAEGER, OTTO, appointed by President, Postmaster of Washington, D. C., February, 1914.

STRASSBURGER, MILTON, Washington, D. C., appointed by President, one of three Municipal Court Judges of District of Columbia, February, 1914.

STRAUS, OSCAR S., New York City, reappointed member Permanent Hague Tribunal of Peace for six years, March, 1914.

STRECKER, CHAS. B., Boston, Mass., appointed temporary chairman State Democratic Convention, October, 1913; appointed by President, Assistant Treasurer of United States at Boston, March, 1914.

VOGEL, MARTIN, New York City, appointed by President, to take charge of sub-treasury in New York City, October, 1913.

WARBURG, PAUL M., New York City, nominated by President, as the New York Representative on the New Federal Reserve Board, May, 1914.

WEINSTOCK, HARRIS, Sacramento, Cal., appointed by President, member National Commission on Industrial Relations, July, 1913.

DINKELSPIEL, H. G. W., San Francisco, Cal., appointed Consul General and Legal Adviser of Siam, May, 1915.

EINSTEIN, LEWIS, New York, sent by President to Turkey to assist Ambassador Morgenthau, March 13, 1915.

EISNER, MARK, New York City, appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, March 3, 1915.

ISAACS, CHARLES, appointed United States Consul at Montreal, Canada, October, 1914.

KAUFMANN, MOSES, Lexington, Ky., appointed Postmaster, December 31, 1914.

ROWE, LEO. S., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed by Secretary of Treasury McAdoo, to be secretary-general of the Pan-American financial conference, May, 1914.

WARBURG, PAUL M., New York City, appointed by President, member of Federal Reserve Board, August, 1914.

WEINSTEIN, MYER, appointed by President, Collector of Customs, Buffalo, N. Y., August, 1914.

BRANDIES, LOUIS D., Boston, Mass., appointed by President, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, January, 1916.

ELKUS, ABRAM I., New York City, appointed by President, Ambassador to Turkey, May, 1916.

VIEWS OF SAMUEL GOMPERS, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

“More Progressive Labor Legislation has been enacted into Law for the good and benefit of the working class of this country in the past four years than ever before in the history of the United States.”—Samuel Gompers.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, the head of almost 3,000,000 organized workers, is not an advocate of partisan politics, his political policies are based strictly upon the independent use of the ballot by trade unionists. With no party affiliations, his political activities are directed to further the cause of Labor and secure humane legislation for the benefit of the workers of America. He is the author of the famous Slogan used by organized labor since 1906, “Reward Your Friends, Rebuke Your Enemies,” which resulted in unparalleled success in obtaining remedial legislation for the welfare of the workingman.

The Democratic Party during the short period of its incumbency enacted into statutes a great deal of legislation beneficial to the laboring class. The Jews are pioneers in the American Labor movement since its inception, and the Jewish workingmen were equally benefited by the progressive legislation enacted in the Halls of Congress under the Democratic Party.

The following is the record of labor legislation passed during the Wilson Administration:

1. Organizations of Labor and Farmers taken from the purview of the Antitrust Act.
2. Limitation of the use and prevention of the abuse of the writ of injunction in labor disputes.
3. Legislation defining and restricting punishment for alleged contempts of injunction writs and providing jury trial in contempt cases.
4. Department of Justice prohibited from using Antitrust appropriation funds to prosecute labor and farmers' organizations under the Antitrust Act.
5. Passage of Seaman's law, abolishing involuntary servitude, providing better treatment of seamen and improved life-saving provisions on vessels at sea.



HON. SAMUEL GOMPERS
President of the American Federation of Labor.

6. Eight-hour law enacted for women and child workers of the District of Columbia.

7. Eight-hour law passed for employes under the Alaska Coal Land Act.

8. Industrial Education provided with appropriations for farmers and rural residents under the Agricultural Extension Act.

9. Taylor System, stop-watch, and speeding-up methods in United States arsenals prohibited.

10. Piecework prohibited in Post-office Department, in Washington, D. C.

11. Public construction of battleships, transports and other vessels in U. S. navy yards extended. Repairs to vessels of the Navy to be made in governmental instead of private yards. Steadier work assured to employes of government navy yards.

12. Senatorial investigation of industrial disputes in coal fields of West Virginia, whereby peace was restored; the eight-hour day secured; check weighmen provided, and 10 per cent increase in wages gained.

13. Compensation for Injuries Act extended to Post-office employes.

14. Special Congressional investigation of industrial disputes in the Colorado coal fields and the Michigan copper region, wherein all of the complaints and charges made by the men of Labor against the mining companies and the alliance of these companies with the political and military powers of the states were officially verified and substantiated.

15. The Clayton Anti-trust law which removes labor from being a commodity and which puts real teeth into the Sherman law and compels big business to use legitimate methods.

16. The establishment of a Department of Labor thus giving labor a voice in the councils of the nation through the Secretary of Labor.

17. The Child Labor bill, which prohibits interstate commerce in articles of goods produced by child labor.

18. Workman's Compensation Bill.

DWORIM HEYETSIM MIN HALEV NICHNOSIM EL HALEV.

(Words emanating from the heart penetrates deep into the heart.)

Fellow Jews:

We of America whom God has spared from such affliction as has overtaken our brethren in Europe, have responded with the utmost generosity to the cry of despair from the sufferers abroad, but our duty has not ended yet. The noble work must go on. Not only is it our sacred duty to extend the helping hand for the relief of the persecuted, the homeless and starved, whose present sufferings are unparalleled in the history of the children of Israel; but it behooves us to take the initiative after this great war, which is proclaimed by the parties in conflict to be a struggle for existence and justice, to secure that same liberty, civil, political and religious rights for the Jews in these countries where they are now denied.

The St. Louis platform has made the first step in this direction. It adopted the very plank pledging to give the Jews of the world that which they have been trying to secure in some countries for centuries—promising the universal emancipation of the Jews from their present oppression—“that all men shall enjoy equality of right and freedom from discrimination in the land wherein they dwell.”

The re-election of President Wilson will bring us direct to our goal and will give him a better chance to further redeem his party's pledges. To support Woodrow Wilson, who has heretofore shown much interest and sympathy towards the Jewish cause, without any prior pledges on his Party's part, means to give support to this great movement for justice and equal rights. To vote for Wilson means to vote for the insertion of a clause in the terms of peace at the close of the war, guaranteeing the full and absolute civil, political and religious liberty for the Jews of Russia and Roumania. In due recognition of those things already achieved (as described in this pamphlet), a firm belief in present declarations and further action, it is our duty to continue to stand together and give our support to a man who is proving to be our Redeemer, regardless of his political affiliation.

Vote for and re-elect Woodrow Wilson President of the United States.

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